THE WESTCHESTER LIBEL SUIT.

Sudden Termination of the Case by Mutual Consent of the Litigants.

Chosing Scenes of the Trial-Mrs. MacMahon on the Witness Stand-The Terms of Settlement-The Plaintiff's Letters Committed to the Flames.

The all absorbing interest manifested in the Mac-Mahon abel suit, which during the last three days has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court at White Plains Westchester county, culminated yesterday forenoon, when a settlement was effected by the virtual abandonment of the case by the prosecution. This emimently judicious conclusion on the part of the plaintiff and her husband caused visible disappointment among the large anditory, which had filled the court room long before the proceedings commenced.

Doring the preceding evening session Mrs. Mac Mahon was called to the stand, and among other matters testified substantially that it was Eldridge who sought and induced the correspondence which had secretly passed between them; that the style of the contents of her letters to him was demanded by the latter in his epistles to her, under threats that he would open up the divorce case and have that decree set aside on account of fraud, by which action she would be made a mistress and her children be pronounced illegitimate; also that many letters were written to ber by the defendant before she would consent to answer

On being cross-examined the witness admitted the interview she had planned with Eldridge, and that he had not asked her to disclose matters relating to

CONJUGAL AFFAIRS.

the extent of her wardrobe and all the other salient points in her letters to him, which had been read to the Court and jury. In short, her direct testimony was completely riddled by the dexterous manner in which the cross-examination was con-

Francis E. Eldridge was then recalled, and, in answer to a question by his counsel, emphatically testified that nothing of an improper character occurred during the private interview which he had held with the plaintiff at Castle Eden. In response to other questions by counsel the witness explained his motives in regard to the interview mentioned in terms so ingenuous and emphatic as to satisfy the entire auditory that his conduct towards the plaintiff throughout had been marked by unswerving rectitude and unalloyed triendship towards herself and husband, who had befriended him in adversity.

During a severe cross-examination several letters written to him by the plaintiff were offered and identified by the witness, who was then asked if he was actuated by sentiments of friendship for the plaintin's husband when he kept a secret assignation with her at that husband's house. He replied in the affirmative, adding that during the plaintiff's general life there ran

A THREAD OF ROMANCE

relative to the slender, handsome stripling who had won her heart years ago, which, if nuriured and fostered must have led to the destruction of the happiness of her entire family, and which he, by presenting himself before her, hoped to dissipate and resolve into a tender and lasting friendship, when she saw the burly, gray haired, gray whiskered man of nearly fifty years. The witness was next asked whether the cash memoranda annotated on the envelopes of letters addressed to him were also evidences of the graditude he felt toward his benefactors? To which he replied:—"Most decidedly they were testimony of the frequent acts of liberality when he had not be repay them." This concluded the evidence on both sides. The testimony of Mr. Eldridge was of such a convincing nature day I might be able to repay them." This concluded the evidence on both sides. The testimony of Mr. Eldridge was of such a convincing nature that it required no experienced eye to perceive that the entire aspect of the case had undergone.

A RADICAL CHANGE IN HIS FAVOR.

When the Court opened yesterday morning, it having been previously agreed upon that two of the counsel on either side should address the jury alternately, ex-bistrict Attorney J. O. Dyxman proceeded to sum up for the defence. Meantine thad been ascertained that the plaintin's bushand was much distressed by the won her heart years ago, which, if nurtured and

band was much distressed by the

SHOCKING DEVELORMENTS

of the preceding day. He had supposed that he
was familiar with the contents of his wife's
letters to Eldridge, but in this he was mistaken,
and on hearing them read was norrified at the
matter they contained. Before Mr. Dykman had
finished speaking the remaining counsel on both
sides quietly retired to an antercom, and after a
conference of some minutes' duration recurred to
the Court room, when counsel for the defendants
miorimed the Court that the painful controversy
had happily been brought to a close, and in a manper highly saturation. informed the Court that the painful controversy had happly been brought to a close, and in a man-ner highly satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The following terms of settlement, signed by all the counsel on both sides, were then read:—

As to Mr. Holden, the counsel for Mrs. MacMahon are satisfied that Mr. Holden the counsel for Mrs. MacMahon are satisfied that Mr. Holden has been guility of no intentional wrong or misconduct, and withdraw all charges made Against Mim to his brethren or ecclesiastical superiors, and in this Mrs. MacMahon unreservedly concurs. The counsel for the Rev. Robert Holden are satisfied that Mrs. MacMahon's character for chastity and her conduct as a wire and mother are unimpeached by the developments of this trial, counsel heing satisfied, from the evidence infroduced on the trial, that her letters written to Mr. Eldridge (some of which were introduced on the trial) and her other letters written to Mr. Holden, his wife and other parties, since and about January I, 1871, were written by her while in a state of mind which rendered her irresponsible.

All suits between the parties are to be discontinued, without costs.

The Court concurred in the settlement and in

The Court concurred in the settlement, and, in dismissing the jury, expressed regret that counsel had not arrived at such a desirable conclusion earlier, and also congratulated all the parties concerned on the happy termination of the suit. As a condition of the settlement it was agreed that the entire correspondence of the plaintiff with Mr. Eldridge should be immediately destroyed, and this was duly carried out by burning the documents referred to in the Court House yard. Fortunate it would be for the future happiness of the plaintiff and her husband if the consequences of the scandalous disclosures brought about by the trial could, like the smoke of the burning letters, dissolve into thin air, leaving not a single trace behind. Mrs. MacMahon did not appear in court yesterday owing to a severe lliness by which she was still prostrated at her hotel in White Plains yesterday afternoon. The Court concurred in the settlement, and, in yesterday afternoon.

NEW YORK CITY.

There were 525 deaths, 456 births, 200 marriages and 25 stillbirths in the city last week.

One thousand six hundred and sixty-seven persons were arrested by the police during the past week.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 41 fires for the past week, upon which the estimated loss is \$68,655 and the insurance \$445,300. Wendell Phillips, by Invitation of the St. Stephen's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, lectures next Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., in the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the poor. The object alone is sufficient to insure a full house.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, at the request of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, has consented to deliver an address at the Cooper Institute temperance celebration to-morrow even-ing. The President of the Catholic Total Au-stinence Union of America, the Rev. Dean Byrne, of Trenton, is to preside. Representatives from the various temperance societies are to be present.

A meeting of the Committee on Navai Stores was held yesterday at the Produce Exchange for the purpose of conferring with exporters to devise the purpose of conferring with exporters to devise means for a better government of the exportation of spirits of turpentine and rosin. A series of amendments to the existing rules for the exportation of these articles of trade were adopted by the committee for submission to the exporters and naval store trade generally for consideration, recommending particularly plans for the selling of spirits of turpentine by weight and for improvement in the sulpping of this ware in parcels.

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL DEPART.

Abstract of Report of the Week Ending at 1 P. M. December 6, 1873.

arometer-Mean, 30.295 inches; maximum at a. M., December 1, 30.561 inches; minimum at 2 M., December 4, 20.669 inches; Hange, .892

meh.
Thermometer—Mean, 35.8 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M., Dec. 4, 66 degrees; maximum at 12 P. M., December 1, 18 degrees; range, 48 degrees.
Remarks.—December 1, rain and snow from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .04 line; December 2, rain and snow from 0 hour A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 39 lineh; total amount of water ior week, 43 inch.
Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 424 miles.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Agreeable to adjournment on Priday, the Board of Aldermen met vesterday, Mr. S. H. B. Vance in the chair. Alderman Monheimer moved to suspend the

regular order of business and take up General Orders, which was carried. The President announced the following named

The President announced the following named gentlemen as the committee to inquire into the alleged frauds of the Commissioners on the noted Eighteenth Ward Market, pursuant to a resolution offered by Alderman Monheimer on Friday—viz., Aldermen Monheimer, Billings, Flanagan, Riley and Falconer.

In order to give employment to a very large number of laborers the Board passed upon a number of ordinances providing for opening, grading, &c., a number of streets up town, after which the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPROPRIATIONS. Wholesale Donations to Charitable In-

stitutions. A meeting of this Board was held at noon yesterday in the Comptroller's office. His Honor Mayor Havemeyer, chairman, presiding, and Messrs. S. H. B. Vares President of the Board of Aldermen; Joan Wheeler, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, and the Comptroller were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion of the Comptroller, the sum of \$7,208, balance of appropriation from 1873, to pay salaries in the District Attorney's office for the last and the present month, was transferred; as also the amount of \$7,500, from the contingent fund to the Department of Public Works, for sta-

The Park and Police Commissioners, also the The Park and Police Commissioners, also the Registrar, sent communications to the Board con-cerning their appropriations for next year, which were laid over; also a communication relative to ols in Westchester county from the Board of Ca. schools in Westenester county from the Board of Cai-culation; likewise a protest from the taxpayers of West Farms against the appropriation of money to build a new school house at that place. The Board of Supervisors of New York County requested an appropriation of \$15,000 to repair the roof of the County Court House. The three latter were laid

A resolution was adopted to donate the following sums to the annexed charitable institu

named sums to the annexed charitable institutions, viz.;—

New York Dispensary \$750; Northern, \$750; Northeeastern, \$750; Eastern, \$750; Pemilis, \$750; Yorkville,
\$750; Harlem, \$750; Central, \$750; German, \$1,00;
Northwestern, \$750; Western, for Women and
Children, \$750; Union, \$300; Manhattan, \$500;
Homosopathic, \$750; Western, for Women and
Children, \$750; Union, \$300; Manhattan, \$500;
Homosopathic, \$750; New York Dispensary, Diseases of
Homosopathic, \$750; Yorkville Homosopathic, \$500; Harlem
Homosopathic, \$500; New York Dispensary, Diseases of
the Skin, \$500; New York Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, \$500; Harlem
Homosopathic, \$500; New York Dispensary, Diseases of the Skin, \$500; Five Points House of Industry,
\$1,000; Ladies Union Relief Association, \$4,000; Orphan
Asylum, corner of Frince and Mott Streets, \$5,000; Sisters
of st. Dominic Asylum, \$5,000; German Hospital, \$2,000;
New York Homosopathic Surgical Hospital, \$2,000; Hainemann Hospital and New York Medical College for
Women, \$1,000; St. Josephis Orphan Asylum, \$2,000; St. Josephis Home, \$1,800;
Prison Association, \$3,00; New York Infirmary for
Women and Children, \$1,800; St. Josephis Home, \$1,800;
New York Female Assistance Society for Sick Foor, \$2,000;
Lyng, in Asylum, Marion arreet, \$1,500; St. Luke's Home
for Aged, \$1,500; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary,
\$1,000; Association for Berlending Children, \$1,800;
Chapin Home, \$1,500; New York Obthialmic Institute, \$1,500; Society for Indigent and Crippled
Blind, Severith avenue, \$1,800; Home for Aced,
Wary, Protesiant Lpiscopal Church, \$1,800; Ladies'
Depository, \$500; Women's Prison Association, \$3,00;
Chapin Home, \$1,500; St. Siders for Holigent and Crippled
Blind, Severith avenue, \$1,800; Home for Aced,
Women, \$1,000; Howard Mission, \$1,000; Home for Aced,
Olivenic Delinquents, \$2,000; Home for Freindles
Women, \$1,000; Howard Mission, \$1,000; Home for Aced,
\$1,000; Association for Bertending Children,
\$1,000; Association \$2,000;
Home for Aced, \$1,000; Ladies'
Depository, \$500; Homen's Pri tions, viz. :-

As soon as the Board adjourned the force in the Comptroller's office was at once set to work to make out the checks to each of the above institutions. The aid thus extended is most timely, as the lunds of most of them herein named are nearly

MORE WASHINGTON MARKET TROUBLES.

The Obnoxious Stands-The Superintendent of Incumbrances Arrayed Against the Superintendent of the Market-Mayor Havemeyer's Counsel Invoked-Orders To Be Enforced To-Morrow.

A misunderstanding between E. B. Shafer, Superintendent of Incumbrances, and Colonel Thomas F. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, in reference to the removal of the market stands from the sidewalks around Washington Market, has existed for some time past.

Mr. Shafer states that since the removal of the market stands from the sidewalks about Washington Market last July the former occupants have, by commencing immediately after the destruction of their stands, with barrels and small boxes, gradually established themselves again, and are now carrying on a business equal to that of former days. Frequent complaints have been made to the Mayor about these obnoxious stands, which complaints were referred to Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, who in turn referred taem to Mr. Shafer. He, on conferring with Colonel Devoe, recommended that the second removal be postponed until after the 1st of January next, thus giving the market men ample time to close up their business and prepare to vacate their stands.

Mr. Shafer says that this proposition on his part was made as a matter of humanity, knowing, as he of their stands, with barrels and small boxes,

Mr. Shaler says that this proposition on his part was made as a matter of humanity, knowing, as he did, the effect of breaking the business of these tradesmen on short notice in these hard times. Colonel Devoe, nowever, did not favor this proposition, affirming that these people had had their stands removed once, which was a sufficient warning to them not to attempt to commence business again on these grounds, and advocated an immediate removal of stands again.

To this Mr. Shafer assented, and upon conferring with the Mayor, in company with Colonel Devoe, it was decided to give notice to the occupants of the stands to vacuate the sidewalks before to-morrow, as the authorities would compel them to do so if

stands to vacate the sidewalks before to-morrow, as the authorities would compettuem to do so if found there after that day. The cause of the misunderstanding between the two gentlemen, according to Mr. Shaier's account, Is that Colonel bevoe desires that there shall be a discrimination made in the stands removed, he wishing those that surround the market proper to remain unmolested, which Mr. Shaier objects to, as he says that he is obliged to enforce his orders with impartiality. He states that the difference between these two sections, is that the Superintendent of Markets receives the rent for the slide walks about the market proper, white the occuwalks about the market proper, while the occu-pants of stores receive the rent for that occupied elsewhere. Mr. Sna'er further states that about 100 sands will be removed, and that the police will be given orders to arrest any one that attempts to re-establish himself on the sidewalks.

Meeting of the Washington Market Sidewalk Stand Owners.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the several owners of stands on West, Vesey, Fulton and Washington streets to take action upon the proposed removal of their stands as per order of the Inspector of Encumbrances of the Board of Public Works. Henry Opp presided and George Batterworth acted as secretary. Considerable debate ensued, during which it was shown that by the removal of the stands over 3,000 persons would be thrown out of employment. Mr. Levi Lyons contended that it was unjust to enforce the law when the times were so hard, and it was a well known inct that most of the stand owners dealt in poultry and that after New Years' Day they could do little or no business in that line. It was finally decided to appoint a committee to wait on His Honor Mayor Havemeyer and Mr. Van Nort, the Commissioner of Public Works, and ask that they be allowed to remain with their stands until the 1st of January next. Public Works. Henry Opp presided and George

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury yesterday :-Claims paid, number of warrants 43, amounting to \$86.718 Pay rolls, number of warrants 76, amounting to . . . 10,346

Total number of warrants 119, amounting to \$97,064

rom taxes or 1873 and interest. rom affectes of faxes, assessments and interest, rom collection of assessments and interest. rom market rents and fees.	2,994 11,632 134 4,706
Total	30,859
The Comptroller paid the laborers on bonies and avenues to 29th ult., and laborers at pipe and big pipes to 1st i.st., \$48,902.	vards yurd

CITY MARSHAL'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Mr. D. S. Hart, City Marshal, reports the following business transacted in his bureau for the week ending December 6:—Licenses issued, 167; amount received, \$259.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday) :---For Croton water rents and penalties...
For tapping Groton pipes.
For valit permits.
For sewer pipe sold to contractors...

\$24.857 Commissioner Van Nort has written to the sey-eral gas companies, notifying them that after the 7th inst, the pills for gas lurnished the city cannot

be paid, as the appropriation is exhausted, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have not made an additional appropriation, as requested by the Commissioner in his communication of Oc-tober 31 last.

tober 31 last.

In conclusion Commissioner Van Nort savs:While I deem it proper to give you this notice,
trust that the welfare of the city and its citizen
will be considered by your company, and rely of
future action upon the part of the proper authori
ties for the compensation to which you will be en
fittled for lighting the public lamps in your districfor the balance of the year 1873."

THE PASSAIC CATASTROPHE.

Coroner's Inquest Yesterday Afternoon Undeniable Proof of the Building's Unsafety.

The inquest on the bodies of William Barclay and George McLean, who were killed on Thursday by the fail of a building in Passaic, N. J., owned by Alfred Speer, was commenced yesterday afternoon by Coroner Sproull and a jury of 12 of the best citizens of Passaic. The case excited intense interest, and the Town Hall, where the investigation was held, was filled with spectators. Mr. Thomas Moore, a Passaic lawyer, appeared as counsel for the State in the place of County Prosecutor Hopper, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. Albert Comstock, a Paterson lawyer, appeared as counsel for Alfred Speer, the owner of the wrecked building, while a dignified elderly gentleman, quietly jotting down notes on a piece of blotting paper, was said to be Mr. Isaac Dayton, a New York lawyer, appearing as counsel for Mr. William Barclay's (one of the victims) friends, the rumor being that if there is any chance suit wil be brought for heavy damages against Speer. It is said that Mr. McLean's friends entertain similar intentions.

Mr. Jacob E. Van Orden, Mr. Jacob T. Van Orden and Edward McDonald testifled that they were looking at the building when it feil, and described it in a manner similar to that which has been alpublished in the BERALD. Mr. McDonald testified that he saw Mr. McLean step back and look up just as the building cracked, and before he could move he was covered with the ruins. It was not over three seconds from the time of the first crack to the time when the whole building lay a complete wreck in the cellar,
Dr. Richard A. Ternune testified to examining

the bodies after their removal from the runs. Both were dead, and their deaths were caused by the miuries sustained from the falling building. The most important witness yesterday was James H. Carpenter, the architect. He said about a year ago he drew a plan for a building for Mr. Alfred Speer, to be erected on the site of the one which had just fallen. He was not engaged to superintend the erection of the building. In tew respects the building which Mr. Speer did build, was like the plans he drew. His plans had been for a two story and French root, whereas Mr. Speer, using the same ideas in many other respects, made it a three story and French root—one more story than had been intended in Mr. Carpenter's plans. And this was done without increasing the size of the lower timbers, as they should have been, to support the additional weight of another story. The witness had noticed the absence of a foundation wall running through the centre of the cellar, which the plans called for. In place of this there was nothing but a row of posts of light scanting. The plans also one which had just fallen. He was not running through the centre of the ceilar, which the plans called for. In place of this there was nothing but a row of posts in the centre of the building, which should have rested upon the centre wall reserved to and extended one row above the other to the top of the building, to hold up the root. None of these appeared to have been in place. The main girders of the building, were placed crosswise instead of lengthwise of the building, as the plans called for, and this greatly lessened the strength of the structure. The funders used in many cases were much smaller than those called for in the plans, and in other details there had been changes much lessening the general strength of the building, and would perhaps have made it sale enough. It is usual to put up the main partitions at the time the frame is erected, but Mr. Speer had not fully decided into what shape the lower floor would be divided, and the partitions had been left out. Under all these circumstances, in the witness' opinion the building was decidedly unsafe.

Mr. Edward Morrell, the carpenter who had charge of the building a portion of the time, testified that he was working at day's work under Mr. Speer had, no the carpenter who had charge of the building a portion of the time, testified that he was working at day's work under Mr. Speer had, in compliance with his suggestions, put in one principal timber much larger than that called for in the plans. The building was astened temporarily with diagonal braces, to take the place of the partitions notyet done. He time, caused the vibration of the building, is that the high would have made the place of the partitions of the building; but in one principal timber much larger than that called for in the plans. The building was astened temporarily with diagonal braces, to take the place of the partitions notyet done. He time, caused the vibration of the building, to support it, it coliapsed. Witness testified that the time, caused the vibration of the building, to support it, it coliapsed. Witness testifi

the time, caused the vibration of the building, loosening these braces, and, there being nothing left to suport it, it collapsed. Witness testined that there was a high wind prevailing at the time, as he knew from being on the top of a neighboring building.

Bosson, who has decepted the position of referee to the position of referee as the position of referee to the position of the pos

alding.
At the conclusion of Mr. Merrell's testimony the At the conclusion of Mr. Merrell's testimony the quest was adjourned until Tuesday night.

Mr. McLean's inneral service will be held at ree o'clock this alternoon, from the St. George's sthodist church. The body will subsequently be turned to the honse and to-morrow will be taken Greenwood Cemetery, where it will be interred.

Actions and sa member of the City Council, such met on Friday night, passed suitable resolutions and will attend the luneral in a body. The re bepartment will also turn out. The entire nat of the City Hall is draped in festoons of site and black, and the whole place is filled with impathy over the death of so popular a citizen.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.) STATE BANK DEFALCATION.

Arrest of One of the Alleged Conspirators

to Defraud the Bank of \$500,000. Quite a sensation has been occasioned in New Brunswick through the announcement yesterday that on the preceding day, in New York, Mr. Robert N. Woodworth was arrested under a requisition of the Governor of New Jersey, counter-signed by Governor Dix. The allegations against Woodworth, as set forth in an affidavit made in New Brunswick on September 22 by Mr. Henry Richmond, Vice President of the State hank, and J. U. Underhill, expert accountant, is that he, in company with Greenleaf W. Appleton, late cashier of the bank, conspired to defraud the institution out of \$500,000. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of both the accused, but they had lest for parts unknown. For a time after the granting of the gubernatorial requisition there appears, for some reason not explained, to have been made no effort to hunt up those ingitives. Woodworth was reported to be in New York and was said to have been seen there frequently by New Brunswickers. On Friday, now-ever, he was found at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, arrested and the New Brunswick police notified by Judson Jarvis, of the Saerin's Office. Darnig the alternoon Chief of Police Gliver, of New Brunswick, and an officer turned up in New York, intending to remove Woodworth to the former city, but a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Ingraham at the solicitation of the counsel of the accused, stepped in, reinmable to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, Woodworth is under esplonage of a Sherill's officer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Should the papers of the Jersey officers be found correct the accused will be removed to New Brunswick forthwith. Woodworth was President of the New Brunswick Carpet Commany, an institution controlled by leading officers of the bank, and hence, as alleged, was "accommodated" iberally by Appleton with loans on alleged, worthless paper. He asserts his full ability to prove that there was no conspiracy whatever between him and Appleton, and expresses himself confident of the result. His friends say his addars are in excellent condition. explained, to have been made no effort to hunt up CALIFORNIA.

The Senatorial Contest-Chinese Immi-

gration. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1873. The independents at Sacramento are still firm in the belief that they will elect Governor Booth to the United States Senate, but it is reported that the democrats will make a straight fight on their own account. They will hold a caucus on Monday night, and will probably concentrate on Judge Bager of this city, an anti-railroad man, for the

long term. Wailace B. Hays and Mr. Howard are spoken of as candidates for the short term. Ex-Senator Cole is endeavoring to have himself taken up in piage of Booth, as a compromise candidate. If the democrats determine upon a strict party fight it will seriously affect Booth's chances.
Governor Booth in his squaud message favors a revision of the treaty with China, which shall restrict Chinese emigration to this coast. He also tavors legislation to enforce a system of uniform freight and passage rates on railroads in this State.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

QUEREC, Dec. 6, 1973. Immigration returns show the number of emigrants arrived and located in this province from July 1 to November 30 was 2,040, of which 1,000 were French, 1,550 British, and the remainder Ger-mans and Italians.

CHASE'S SUCCESSOR.

Later journals received show no enthusiasm or the part of the administration press over the nomination of the new Chief Justice, and general denunciation from the democratic papers. The Hartford Post (democratic) rejoices that the

nomination hangs fire and that "there is hope that it may be sirangled." The St. Louis Globe (republican, gives the follow

ing faint approval :ing faint approval:—
Some of the papers are foolishly discussing the probable action of the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Williams to the Chief Justiceship. There need be no doubt about it. In the case of Mr. Williams there can be no reason for opposition except that he was not everybody's favorite for the place. For that matter we do not know of anybody who was.

The St. Louis Republican, (democratic) says of Mr. Williams :--

At best he will be merely a specimen of amiable At best he will be merely a spectmen of annable mediocrity, and add nothing to the renown of that tribunal which has been adorned by so many illustrious jurists, so many historic names. We had hoped for better things, and cherished the belief that the President would, in this instance at least, lay aside all favoritism and partisanship and make a nomination of which the nation as well as nimself might be proud. He has failed to do so, and the results of that failure will be left and lamented long after he and his fortunate friend are under the sod.

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald, says:-As a member of the Court, Williams might be a credit, but as Chief Justice, we think the President should have gone urther, and selected a man better fitted in ability, education and training for the place.

The New Orleans republican organ of Governor Kellogg is the only administration journal that goes into ecstasies over the nomination. It says:—
The republicans of Louisiana have especial reason to thank President Grant for the inerited and substantial compliment bestowed apon their able and unswerving friend, the late Attorney General. To George H. Williams more than any other man in Washington, perhaps, unless it be the President himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the signal success that himself, we are indebted for the sense of the sense of this State out of the hands of the chosen servants of the people and turn it over to the lusion faction. In every turn of the seenate committee, the able Attorney General was active, vigilant, successful. Now that we regard the fight as practically at an end, we recall his services with gratitude, and rejoice that the President has been afforded an opportunity to bestow a proper mark of distinction upon so much solid worth and ability. Mr. Williams has been highly distinguished as a Senator and a Cabinet officer, and will, doubtless, ernament the high position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to which he has just been called.

The Cincinnati Commercial (independent), goes into ecstasies over the pomination. It says :-The Cincinnati Commercial (independent)

Says:—

The republican Senators are sick at last. There is not one of them who does not know that the nomination of Williams to be Chief Justice is an outrage. Every one of them is aware that Williams is incapable of filing the place. It is an insuit to the Senate (which the Senate deserves) to send such an appointment to it. The judges on the Bench of the Supreme Court are insuited by the proposition to elevate this stolid positician above them. The President relies entirely upon the servility of the Senate, and has never regarded the appointment of Chief Justice as anything but an opportunity for the induigence of a personal caprice.

YACHTING NOTES.

At a special meeting of the Bayonne Yacht Club, held last Tuesday evening, the subject of consolidating the Jersey yacht clubs was brought up and earnestly discussed by the majority of the members present, Messrs, Joseph Elisworth, George A. Beling, T. D. Harrison and C. C. Hough were appointed a committee to meet similar committees from the several clubs interested in the question and confer with them upon the important matter. It cannot be otherwise than well if the proposed consolidation is effected, as with the large number of pleasure craft enrolled in the different clubs one of the largest and strongest organizations in the country would be the result. The Jersey yachtsmen have excellent facilities to build a magnincent house at Bayonne or in that neighbor hood, if they come together in fraternal spirit, and while there is no obstacle at present in the way of such a consummation, the matter should not suffer

from delay.

The several handsome prizes won at the autumn regarts of the Bayonne Yacht Club will be distributed on the evening of the 23d ms.

There will be a large attendance of members, as it is intended to make the occasion one of the most

it is intended to make the occasion one of the most interesting character.

The papers on the long discussed Meta-Vision matter have at last been forwarded to Commodore Stanton Whitney, of the Eastern Yacht Club, Boston, who has accepted the position of referee

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent restarday by a strong delegation of the Long Island Gun Club on Dexter's Grounds, near the old Union Track, L. I. The several handicaps and matches resulted

as follows:—

Handicar Sweepstakes at 10 birds, 1½ ounces of shot, so yards' boundary; Long Island rules. Ira A. Pane, 25 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1— Shot at 9, killed 8.

Mr. Haich, 19 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0—Shot at 9, killed 6.

Mr. Deforrest, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0—
Shot at 9, killed 6.

Messrs. Hatch and Deforrest then shot off their

tie, to decide who should pay for the birds, miss to pay. Mr. Deforrest, 1, 1, 1; Mr. Haten, 1, 1, 0. SAME DAY.—HANDICAP MATCH at 10 birds, same SAME DALL-HANDICAP MATCH at 10 birds, same conditions.

Mr. Deiorrest, 21 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—
Shot at 10, killed 8.

Mr. Hatch, 19 yards—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—
Shot at 9, killed 6.

SAME DAY.—HANDICAP MATCH at 10 birds, same conditions.

conditions.

Fra A. Paine, 25 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 5hot at 9, killed 8.

Mr. Beforrest, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0—Shot

at 7, kuled 4.

Same Day.—March at five birds 21 yards rise, 114 ounces shot, 80 yards boundary; Long Island

rules.

Mr. Hatch—1, 1, 1, 1—Shot at 4 birds, killed all.

Mr. Post—1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Shot at 5 birds, killed 3,

SAME DAY.—HANDICAP SWEEPSTARSS at five
birds, 14 counces of shot, 80 yards boundary; Paine
to use both barrels, otherwise Long Island rules,

Mr. Hatch, 21 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1—Shot at 5, killed

Mr. Deforrest, 25 yards-1, 1, 0, 0, 1-Shot at 5,

Mr. Deforrest, 25 yards—1, 1, 0, 0, 1—Shot at 3, killed 3.
Mr. Post, 21 yards—0, 0, 1, 1—Shot at 4, killed 2.
Ira A. Paine, 30 yards,—0, 0, 0, 0—Shot at 4 birds.
Referees—Messrs. Staples and Miller.
All the shooting was done with two gons, Ira
Paine using a 10-bore Devail, of London, and the
others a 10-bore made by E. M. Reiley & Co., of Oxlord street, London, and owned by Colonel G. H.
Butler.
The third important shooting match of the season will be shot on Tuesday, 9th Inst., at Decrioot

The third important shooting match of the senson will be shot on Tuesday, 9th inst., at Deerloot Driving Fark, on the Coney Island road. The contestants are the well known professionals Miles L. Johnson, of Yardville, N. J., and Moses Myers, of Bellville, N. J., and the amount at stake is \$1,000. Each will shoot at 50 birds 1½ ez. shot, the Rhode Island Badge rules to govern. The shooters will come to the score at one o'clock P. M.

The Coney Island cars from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, pass Deerfoot Park at short intervals.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6, 1875.

This afternoon, as the prisoners of the New Jersey State Prison were going from the workshops to their cells, John Monahan and Sumner, two to their cells, John Monaran and Summer, two notorious burgiars, attempted to escape. They had made a rope from yarn taken from the weaving shop, which they threw over the wall, and by this means got to the street. The alarm was given and several keepers made chase and captured them both. Both are loyear men. Monahan has served six years of his time.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1873. An anknown woman, about 30 years of age, was brutally murdered last night pear Columbia street. Dorchester district of this city. She was discov-

porchester district of this city. She was discovered lying in a vacant tot near the street, with her skull fractured and terribly mangled with a club. The murderer was seen just leaving his victim and pursued, but managed to make his escape. It is believed he will be arrested.

The young woman who was murdered in the Dorchester district last night has been identified as Bridget Lannergin, aged 28 years. She had lived nine years with the family of Mr. Shelton Barry, on Believue street, near the scene of the murder. The indications are that an unsuccessful attempt at outrage preceded the murder. Up to noon to day the murderer had not been traced.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1873. in a barroom affray in this place to-day Harry Mitchell, the leading actor in the company known as the "Scouts of the Plains," was shot in the shoulder by Isaac Hoys, a son of the Sheriff elect of Orange county. She wound is not likely to

RAFFERTY'S DOOM.

Sentenced to Death Three Times for Shooting an Officer.

AN UNPARALLELED CRIMINAL TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4, 1873. This afternoon transpired, in the little county town of Waukegan, some 30 miles north of this city, an event unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence in this country-it is almost within the mark to say of any country For the third time has a prisoner been brought to the bar to be sentenced on a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and for the third time, for the same offence, has a calprit heard the awful doom pronounced, consigning him on a certain day to the gallows tree. Never before in the United States has a man been called upon to pass through so terrible an ordeal, and rarely, indeed, could be found so worthy a character for such a place as this city has provided in the person of Christopher Rafferty. The circumstances of the erime are by no means extraordinary. The chain or legal quibblings, of fightings within and tumnits without the Supreme Court of this State, of blunderings here and sharp practices there, has been STARTLING TO THE LAST DEGREE,

With the ugly form of the scaffold looming up in the near distance, a brief recital of the facts of this remarkable case has been prepared by the

On the night of the 4th of Angust, 1872, as another Sunday was being added to the past, two police officers, Scanlon and O'Meara by name, entered a saloon in that part of the city known as Bridgeport. The first named officer was armed with a warrant for the arrest of a young fellow, Christopher Rafferty, on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the two officers entered the saloon O'Meara said to the other, "There's Chris." The officers drank some whiskey at the bar, and then Scanlon crossed the room, tapped Rafferty on the shoulder, and told him that he had warrant for his arrest. Rafferty asked the officer to read it, which being done, he said, "I suppose I must go; but first let me get my coat." Suiting the action to the word, he stepped into the middle of the room and then drew forth a terriole looking navy revolver, exclaiming, "The first man that lays a hand upon me I'll shoot." O'Meara, who seems to have taken no part in the arrest, and who had stood idly leaning with his clows on the bar counter, caught the meaning of the devilish twinkle in the eye of Rafferty, as he levelled his revolver at his breast. Affrighted, O'Meara called out, in piteous accents,

"FOR GOD'S SAKE, CHRIS, DON'T SHOOT! The cry was unheeded. Pulling the trigger, the ruffian fired, and O'Meara fell a corpse to the floor, with a bullet through his heart. Turning, Rafferty fired at the other officer, with equally murderous intent, but less fatal result. The bullet passed through the officer's coat and into an ice chest. A desperate struggle ensued. The officer, a powerful, large sized man, found his opponent possessed of maniacal strength. On the floor the rufflan again and again pulled the trigger; but the officer caught his little finger under the hammer and thus escaped. Finding his second attempt at murder fruitiess, Rafferty flung the officer from him, released his hold on the pistol and dashed out of the door. The alarm was given, and by the early morning every nook and cranny in Bridgeport-the "Five Points" of Chicago-was searched for the murderer. Public excitement over the murder was intense. Learning that he had probably fied was intense. Learning that he had probably fled southward, a party of officers started in pursuit, and towards the evening of the next day Rafferty was caught on the townath of the lilinois and Michigan Canal. He had taken a wrong turning, and, with the river on one side and the canal on the other, found it impossible to escape. He was exhausted and utterly wretched. Questioned by the officers, he said, "I don't know why I did it; but

the officers, he said, "I don't know why I did it; but

THE DEVIL WAS IN MY HEART."

He was brought back to the city, lodged in jall, indicted for the offence, and in due course of time brought to trial.

The first trial took place in the old Court House amid intense excitement. His counsel made a motion for a change of venue, but the Judge, Lambert Tree, refused it, and the case went to the jury. Twenty minutes' consideration and a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. The constitution of the State of Illinois makes it incumbent on the jury to fix he penalty, which, in cases of murder, may be imprisonment in the Penilentiary for any term not less than it years, or hanging. The Cook county juiors consigned

RAFFERTY TO THE GALLOWS, and the Court at once overruled the mo new trial and passed sentence. The defendant's counsel immediately started on a visit of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State with a view of obtaining the Issue of a writ of supersedeas. was delayed, pending the action of the Supreme Court. At its next session this august body granted Couri. At its next session this august body granted a new trial, mainly upon the ground that the lower Court erred in not granting a enange of venue. Immediately on the receipt, from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the official decision, and without waising for the remittatur, the State Attorney of Cook county, Mr. Charles II. Read, again called up the case in the Criminal Court of this city. Defendant, with his counsel, was present, and presented a motion for a change of venue. It was at once granted. The defendant chose Waukegan, in Lake county, as the place in which he wished to be tried, and it was so decreed.

THE SECOND TRIAL

in Lake county, as the place in which ne wished to be tried, and it was so decreed.

THE SECOND TRIAL accordingly took place in Waukegan, in February last, before Judge Williams. All of the testimony produced at the previous trial was again submitted, with additional evidence on both sides. The prosecution produced a witness who swore to defendant's uttering a threat two days before the shooting that he would use a "pop" on any Bridge-port police officer who should attempt to arrest him, thus evidently supplying the required malife aforethought necessary to constitute inurder. The delence proved the extraordinary fact that the warrant on which the arrest was attempted to be made was an illegal one, being signed in blank by the magistrate and filled up at will by the police sergeant. This lettre de cachet system on a small scale was brought before the jury, but the Court decided that it must be ruied out. It also refused to give an instruction to the effect that if O'Meara was killed while inding in the attempted arrest of Rafferty on an illegally issued warrant, the crime was, then, not murder, but manislaughter. The jury were absent three hours, when they returned into court with a verdict of guilty of murder, and fixed the pennity at hanging. For a second time the defendant arose in court and heard without the quiver of a muscle the awful death sentence.

Scarcely had the verdict been rendered and the formality of applying for a new trial disposed of, than Mr. Small again started out in his search after a supersedeas.

Scarcely had the verdict been rendered and the formality of applying for a new trial disposed of, than Mr. Smail again started out in his search after a supersedeas.

THE MODERN "GOLDEN PLEECE."

With a mind invigorated by a knowledge of fresh benefits received, he at once applied to Justice McAllister, basing his application upon the twofold ground that the change of time was improper, the case not being in the possession of the lower Court until the receipt of the official remittion; and secondly, that the evidence and instruction as to the illegality of the warrant had been improperly excluded. The Judge granted the rule. A long interval elapsed before the meeting of the Supreme Court in this circuit, and once again Raiferty saw the dreaded day fixed for his execution pass by and himself yet preserved from the clutches of the Sheriff. At length, for a second time, the leading justical dignitaries of the State took the case into consideration. They left the first objection untouched, aithough in a similar case they ruled against the delendant; but on the second point they neld that the delence should have been milowed the privilege of putting in testimony showing the illegal nature of the warrant on which the arrest was made. The Court also stated that in the event of it appearing from the evidence that O'Meara was assisting in the arrest, the offence was only manislaughter, and not murder.

FOR THE THIRS TIME
last week the demandant appeared in Court to answer to the charge. A jury was with difficulty obtained, owing to the statutes of this State providing that any one who should have read in the papers about the case or talked about it, and so have come to any conclusion requiring evidence to remove, should be disqualified from serving on the jury. The evidence both as to maince and as to the illegal warrant was again placed before the jury, the defence, however, strongly excepting to the former as being no part of the res gesta. The jury retired to consult, with a knottier problem to solve than either of t

and Rafferty duly sentenced to be sanged. And here, for a time, the record ends. It is not likely to "drag its slow length along" to any further extent.

THE PERLIC PATIENCE IS EXHAUSTED, and as the Jews called out, in thunder tones, "Crucify him! crucity him!" in the case of the great Master, so cry out the 400,000 chicagoals to-day, in the case of the worst criminal in our midst, "Hang him! hang him!" No gallows bird ever better deserved his fate; none were ever fawored more by circumstances how more nardened, and callous by nature. "chris" is about 29 years of age, a good iellow when sober, but a most dangerous man when under the induence of liquor. He has a poor blind old mother and several relatives.

QUAKER PROGRESSION.

Stald Formalities Melting Away-Revoc lutionary Movement in a Brooklyn Society-Sexual Separation in Worship Abolished-What Does It Signify ! The change in custom, manners and theological

ideas among the "meek lollowers of George Fox," as the patronizing world has so long condescended to call them, has been one of very slow progress. Indeed, it has been scarcely perceptible to any but the keenest observers of the mutations of the religious world. In late years palpable indications have appeared of an assimilation in the thought and practice of this "peculiar" people to the thought and practice of the world about them. One of these has been the silent vanishing away of the ugly old-fashioned drab bonnets and gowns formerly worn by the elderly women. The toleration of music in their houses, the wearing of clothing in accordance with existing lashion, the decoration of their persons with gold and gems, the possession of elegant and elaborate residences, all of which their wealth could long since have afforded, but a godly life kept ever in view by the gentle Fox, have been so many different but decided evidences of steps taken in the change, if not the progress, which has been proceeding in the ranks of the

of steps taken in the change, if not the progress, which has been proceeding in the ranks of the denomination since its first proselyting heat began to cool in the indifference of the world to the abstract truth which was its earliest animation.

The Quakers of America have been somewhat more conservative than those of Old England, but recently they have drawn nearer and nearer to the manners of other churches professing, like themselves, the name of Christians. The latest evidence of this movement is presented in the Schermerhorn Street Friends' Society, of Brooklyn, which contains many active members of the young generation, and seems loath to remain too far behind the spirit of the age in which it lives.

A quiet agitation has for a considerable time been going on in this church among the liberal portion of the congregation professedly to abolish the stiff formality so long in vogue in the Society of compelling the sexes while at worship to abolish the stiff formality so long in vogue in the Society of compelling the sexes while at worship to sit separately, and also when in business session to transact all affairs appertaining to the church organization apart and independently of each other. One of the first inroads upon this custom has now been made and is significant in itself of what may follow.

A meeting of the Schermerhorn Street Friends' Society was held very lately in Brooklyn, at which the subject of the proposed reform was first broached, and was discussed very fully in all its aspects. The younger and progressive members on this occasion had an opportunity to show their liberal growth of ideas to the older minds of the church, and also to impress them with some premonition of their increasing power, which on some day may wax strong enough towork a marvellous metamorphosis in the ancent fold of the Penns and Penningtons. The demure feminine portion of the leading speakers of the reform party in layor of the idea of family union in worship at church.

The propositions as presented were adopted. The

galleries.

The approval of the "monthly meeting" of the district to which the Schermerhom street congregation belongs, which it is stated by some Priends will doubtless follow this successful beginning of the movement, will ratify the change and stamp it as a tangible evidence of modern assimilation

of religious ideas.

The next stage of the progression of this moveof religious ideas.

The next stage of the progression of this movement is naturally the presentation of the subject to the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which assembles annually in this city. Its representatives, coming from all parts of the Middle and Eastern States, comprise some of the clearest thinking and most conscientious men of the country, were they not somewhat transmelled by the restrictions of traditionary custom or discipline. There is nutle doubt, however, that questions like this and others of far more intrinsic importance will, if pressed with reasonable patience and logical force, be more easily succession than many suppose, and that in a few years may be witnessed such a revival in this small out respected denomination, impelled by the impressive power of a modernized worship and ritual, as will astonish conservatives in religion, and even exceed in dimensions the great army of quiet "seckers after truth" which was marshalled by George Fox in Merry England in those old days of religious laxity and corruption.

PROPOSALS FOR OCEAN MAIL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1873.

The Postmaster General has addressed a letter to the agents of the different transatlantic steamship lines sailing from New York, informing them he is prepared to receive proposals in writing for the conveyance of the mails from New York to ports of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe for a contract term of two years, commencing January 1, 1874. Each proposal mencing January 1, 1874. Each proposal must name the steamship tendered for the service, the sailing days from New York and must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the average speed of the steamships offered for the transportation of the mails. They are further informed it is his purpose to effect such an arrangement of the sailing days of the respective lines from this side as will secure the best practicable mail service for the department and the public, and that the compensation is restricted by law to the amount of sea postage on the mails conveyed. He also informs them that at noon on Monday, December 15, next he will consider such proposals as shall then have been received for the purpose of awarding the contracts, and will hear such oral statements, explanatory of the proposals, as the respective lines tendering for the service may desire to present for his further information.

THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 6, 1873, The commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the condition of the Cranston Savings Bank made a report to the Supreme Court that in Court directed an injunction to is pointed Alexander Farnum receiver. tion to issue, and ap

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 6, 1873. Denos Stickney, a deaf mute, was run over and instantly killed by the up passenger train last night, near Lisbon village.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1873. The Cincinnati express train to-day was accidentally switched on an adjoining track at West Albany and collided with a freight train, damaging the engine of the express train, overturning that of the freight train and demolishing six freight cars. Thomas McDermott, engineer of the express train, and Patrick Cunningham, fireman, were slightly injured. No other persons were hurt.

FIRE IN KEENE, N. H.

KEENE, Dec. 6, 1873. A long building connected with the Fanikner and Colony woollen factory, containing 300 cords of dry wood and a large quantity of wool, was burned this morning. The factory narrowiy es-caped destruction, and much damage was done to it by water, with which it was flooded.

STEEL PEN FACTORY BURNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1873. A pullding at the corner of Buttonwood and Twelfth streets was burned this morning. It was occupied by Warrington & Co., steel pen manufac-turers, and Dearborn & Co., brass founders. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$18,000.

JUSTICE FOR A QUACK.

Charles H. Sholes, a pretended physician, was

held to bail in the sum of \$15,000 to-day, in the Superior Criminal Court, charged with manslaughter in procuring an abortion, which terminated ratally to the victim. SLAUGHTERED HOGS.

BOSTON, Dec. 6, 1873.

CINCINNATT, Onio, Dec. 6, 1873, The total number of hogs slaughtered here for the week is 77,000; and since November 1 to date. 288,000. During the same time last year the number slaughtered was 208,006.